



New Britain Health Department

"Dedicated to Promoting the Public's Health"

*New Britain:
A City for All
People*

RKA

Volume 2 Issue 3

Autumn, 2008

Spotlight on Oral Health

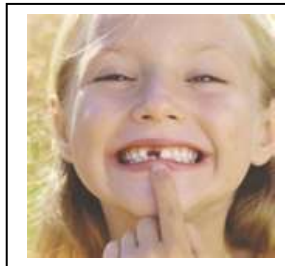


The New Britain Health Department will offer fluoride varnish application to New Britain children **free** of charge.

Clinical findings support the efficacy of the semi-annual topical application of fluoride varnish in preventing caries in the primary and permanent dentition of children and adolescents. This inexpensive and safe treatment is easy to provide and should be recommended for all children with a moderate to high risk of developing caries.

While we will provide the application to appropriate children up to 18 years of age, we are specifically targeting children between 1 and 3 years of age. In addition, we will be providing parents with educational materials and referring for follow up.

The nursing staff will conduct these clinics at our office, located at 56 Hawkins Street. Parents can make an appointment by contacting us at 826-3464.



Oral Health Alert for Toddlers

Toddlers who are still using a bottle often find comfort from a bedtime bottle of milk. Drinking the milk before bedtime is not a bad thing but falling asleep with one is, for a couple of reasons.

For starters, the sugar in milk coats your child's teeth during the night, promoting tooth decay. The bottle-before-bed habit creates a sleep crutch, which means your child comes to rely on it to fall asleep. As a result, he may awaken several times a night because the bottle is no longer there.

So, if you want to keep giving a nightly bottle, never let your child fall asleep with it and make sure to brush his teeth before bedtime. Start the transition to water to make an even healthier choice.

New Britain Health Department

56 HAWKINS STREET
NEW BRITAIN, CT 06052
TEL: (860) 612-2771
FAX: (860) 826-3475

EUGENE M. CICCONI, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

Hours of Operation
M-F 8:15AM-4:00PM

Nursing Division
(860) 826-3464

Immunization Clinic
Monday and Friday
9AM-11AM
Wednesday 1PM-3PM

STD Clinic
Tuesday and Thursday
2PM-3:30PM

Tuberculosis Clinic
First Wednesday of every month. For New Britain residents only. Call for information.
TB skin tests are performed during the immunization clinics.

Flouride Treatments
Call for an appointment

CIRTS/Immunization Program
Call for infant/toddler referrals and records
(860) 612-2777

Lead Education/Testing
Call for an appointment
City Hall - Room 306
(860) 612-1607

Environmental Division
Call for information
City Hall - Room 306
(860) 612-1600

Low-Fat Chunky Turkey and Rice Soup

Cook Time: 30 minutes

Serves 6-8

Preparation:

Ingredients:

- 2 tsp olive oil
- 1 large onion finely chopped
- 1 large stalk celery, halved lengthwise, then sliced
- 2 medium carrots, sliced
- 2 tsp salt-free poultry seasoning
- 4 cups fat-free, low-sodium chicken broth
- 1 14.5 ounce can crushed tomatoes
- 1/2 cup uncooked long grain rice
- 2 cups cooked white-meat turkey, torn into chunks

Heat oil on medium heat in a Dutch oven or soup pot. Add onions, celery, and carrots and sauté until onions are softened. Stir in seasoning and cook for 1 minute until fragrant. Add broth and crushed tomatoes, followed by rice. Bring to a boil, then reduce heat to low and simmer for 20-25 minutes, or until rice is tender. Stir in turkey and cook for 2 minutes more, until turkey is hot.

Per Serving: Calories 141, Calories from Fat 30, Total Fat 3.3g (sat 0.7g), Cholesterol 32mg, Sodium 517mg, Carbohydrate 11.1mg, Fiber 2.8g, Protein 16.6g



Keep a bit of Summer inside this Fall

Planning your winter windowsill garden? Add some fresh herbs-they'll give your food extra flavor (without the calories) and many pack a healthy benefit. The key is to eat them consistently, according to Lona Sandon, spokesperson for the American Dietetic Association.

PARSLEY contains vitamin A and is a natural breath freshener. It may also help fight bacteria and boost your immunity.

OREGANO has been found to be a natural antibiotic and germicide. It's also traditionally used to aid digestion and soothe an upset stomach.

MINT relaxes the muscles of the digestive tract, which can reduce acid reflux. Try it in tea.

ROSEMARY aids in digestion and acts as a natural anti-inflammatory. It also helps relax contractions in the lungs, which may reduce asthma attacks.

(Always remember to check with your physician before using any herbal remedies. Some may interfere with certain medications.)

Senior Happenings

The New Britain Health Department provides city residents age 60+ with the opportunity to visit with a nurse to discuss any health-related issues. The nurse can perform blood pressure and glucose checks and information and counseling on diabetes, fall prevention, exercise, stress management, cholesterol, medication concerns and weight management. Visit the nurse at the Senior Center at 55 Pearl Street Monday, Tuesday and Friday between 8:30 and noon.

FALLS

Nearly one third of persons over the age of 65 fall each year and that figure increases to 50% by age 80. In fact, falls are the seventh leading cause of death in persons over age 65. Most falls in the home occur in bathrooms, bedrooms, and on stairs.

Two major causes of falls in and around the house are health and age related changes. These include slow reflexes, poor eyesight, balance problems and use of certain medications.

Dangerous situations in the home such as slippery floors, poor lighting, loose rugs, clutter and electrical cords are other causes of falls. The following checklist is designed to help you minimize the risk of falling in your home.

- Use nightlights in your bedroom, bathroom and hallways
- Have a lamp within reach of your bed
- Add grab bars in shower, tub and toilet areas.
- Use bath mats with suction cups
- Wear non-slip, low heeled shoes or slippers with grips on the soles
- Keep snow and ice off entrances
- Keep all cords out of pathways
- Remove loose rugs
- Review medications with your doctor or pharmacist. Some drugs can cause dizziness.
- Have your hearing and eyesight tested
- If you feel dizzy or lightheaded, sit down or stay seated until your head clears. Stand up slowly to avoid unsteadiness

Most importantly, BE AWARE OF YOUR SURROUNDINGS!!!!!!!!!!



Halloween is a time of fun for children. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration is providing a few simple tips to parents to ensure that their children's holiday is a safe and healthy one, too. (Watch the road at night for ghouls!)

WALKING FOR YOUR HEALTH

Twenty ways it'll improve your health in just 30 minutes a day divided any way you choose:

1. Improve heart and lung efficiency
2. Burn fat
3. Release stress
4. Slow aging
5. Reduce Cholesterol
6. Lower High Blood pressure
7. Helps prevent adult-onset diabetes
8. Reduce risks of some form of cancers
9. Promote intestinal regularity
10. Strengthen bones
11. Improve flexibility
12. Improve posture
13. Reduce stiffness in joints due to inactivity
14. Relieve most cases of chronic backache
15. Improve mental alertness and memory
16. Elevate mood
17. Help prevent and reduce depression
18. Improve self-esteem
19. Help control addictions to nicotine, alcohol, caffeine, and other drugs
20. Healthier skin due to increase circulation.

- Children shouldn't snack while they're out trick-or-treating. They should wait until they get home and parents have had a chance to inspect the goodies. To help prevent children from munching, give them a snack or light meal before they go--don't send them out on an empty stomach.
- Tell children not to accept--and, especially, not to eat--anything that isn't commercially wrapped.
- When children bring their treats home, discard any home-made candy or baked goods. Parents of young children should also remove any choking hazards such as gum, peanuts, hard candies or small toys.
- Inspect commercially wrapped treats for signs of tampering, such as an unusual appearance or discoloration, tiny pinholes, or tears in wrappers. Throw away anything that looks suspicious.
- If juice or cider is served to children at Halloween parties, make sure it is pasteurized or otherwise treated to destroy harmful bacteria. Juice or cider that has not been treated will say so on the label.

Focus on: Arthritis

- Arthritis is a chronic disease that includes over 100 different conditions characterized by joint pain, stiffness and sometimes swelling.
- Arthritis causes pain, stiffness, a decrease in mobility, and activity limitations.
- The three most common types of arthritis are:
 1. Osteoarthritis – is also called degenerative joint disease. The joint cartilage, underlying bone and supporting tissue may undergo degenerative changes. It affects 21 million Americans.
 2. Fibromyalgia – is a pain syndrome involving muscles and muscle attachment areas. It affects 3.7 million Americans.
 3. Rheumatoid arthritis – is an inflammation of the joint lining. It affects 2.1 million Americans.
- Arthritis is the leading cause of disability in the United States. Over 7 million Americans are limited with their daily activities of living because of arthritis and related pain.
- Arthritis is not a normal part of aging.
- There are over 100 different types of arthritis.
- Arthritis accounts for over \$65 billion in health care and related lost wages each year in America. This is likened to a mild recession (approximately 1% of the gross national product).

Who Does Arthritis Affect?

- Arthritis can affect any one at any age at any time. However, there are higher rates in women and persons 65 and older.
- One in five Connecticut adults (536,000 people, or 21.3%) have arthritis.
- Arthritis is on the rise because of the aging baby boomers. By 2010, an estimated 60 million Americans will have arthritis. Connecticut is approaching one in four persons.

Can Arthritis be treated?

- Sometime it can be difficult to diagnose arthritis. Early diagnosis by a doctor and appropriate treatment are important factors in keeping you active and independent.
- Treatment is selected based on the type of arthritis. Yet, only 54% of the people in Connecticut responded that they knew their type during a telephone interview (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2,000).

What You Can Do To Reduce Your Risk And Take Care of Yourself

If You Have Arthritis:

- Reach and maintain a healthy weight
- Perform regular exercise and strength training
- Prevent injuries
- Get an early diagnosis by a doctor
- Know your type of arthritis and comply with your appropriate treatment plan.
- Take a Self-Help Course
- Do Self-Care Management
- Use Rehabilitation services as appropriate
- Get emotional support for depression and coping
- Learn more...
- Call the Arthritis Foundation at 1-800-541-8350 for free brochures and information about programs, exercise classes and services.
- Visit <http://www.arthritis.org> and <http://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/arthritis/> to link to more information.

(From the Connecticut Department of Public Health)

Seasonal Flu Alert

Influenza (the flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by [influenza viruses](#). It can cause mild to severe illness, and at times can lead to death. The best way to prevent the flu is by getting a **flu vaccination** each year. Every year in the United States, on average 5% to 20% of the population gets the flu; more than 200,000 people are hospitalized from flu complications, and; about 36,000 people die from flu. Some people, such as people over 50, young children, pregnant women, nursing home residents, health care workers, and people with certain health conditions, are at high risk for serious flu complications.

Symptoms of flu include:

fever (usually high)
headache
extreme tiredness
dry cough
sore throat
runny or stuffy nose
muscle aches
Stomach symptoms, such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, also can occur but are more common in children than adults

Complications of flu can include bacterial pneumonia, ear infections, sinus infections, dehydration, and worsening of chronic medical conditions, such as congestive heart failure, asthma, or diabetes.

Flu viruses spread mainly from person to person through coughing or sneezing of people with influenza. Sometimes people may become infected by touching something with flu viruses on it and then touching their mouth or nose. Most healthy adults may be able to infect others beginning 1 day before symptoms develop and up to 5 days after becoming sick. **That means that you may be able to pass on the flu to someone else before you know you are sick, as well as while you are sick.**

The single best way to prevent the flu is to get a **flu vaccination** each year. The CDC has reported that there will be as many as 143 million to 146 million doses of flu vaccine manufactured this season. There are two types of vaccines:

www.cdc.gov/flu

The "flu shot" - an inactivated vaccine (containing killed virus) that is given with a needle. The flu shot is approved for use in people 6 months of age and older, including healthy people and people with chronic medical conditions.

The nasal-spray flu vaccine - a vaccine made with live, weakened flu viruses that do not cause the flu (sometimes called LAIV for "Live Attenuated Influenza Vaccine"). LAIV is approved for use in healthy* people 2-49 years of age who are not pregnant.

About two weeks after vaccination, antibodies develop that protect against influenza virus infection. Flu vaccines will not protect against flu-like illnesses caused by non-influenza viruses.

Precautions: It is also recommended that those who have a severe allergic reaction to eggs or have had a prior reaction to a past flu vaccine, have a moderate to severe acute illness or a history of Guillian Barre' syndrome refrain from taking the flu vaccine unless otherwise suggested by his or her physician.

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) now recommends that all children 6 months to 18 years of age be vaccinated yearly against influenza. 2 doses administered at least 1 month apart are recommended for children younger than 9 who are receiving influenza vaccine for the first time. Children can receive a shot or a nasal spray, depending on their age and doctor's advice. Intranasal administration of live attenuated influenza virus is only approved for children 2 years of age and older.

The New Britain Health Department has scheduled their annual
FLU Vaccine CLINIC
to be held at the
New Britain Senior Center
55 Pearl Street, New Britain
October 14, 2008 9 AM - 3 PM
New Britain seniors or people at high risk with chronic medical conditions can receive a flu shot for \$25
(or free with proof of insurance coverage from Anthem, Connecticare, or Medicaid Part B)
Attendees must pre-register by calling the Senior Center at 826-3553.

Most U. S. Measles Cases Reported since 1996

Many Unvaccinated because of Philosophical Beliefs

More **measles** cases have been reported in the United States since Jan. 1, 2008 than during the same period in any year since 1996, according to a **report** released in August in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.

Between January 1 and July 31, 2008, 131 cases were reported to CDC's **National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD)**. At least fifteen patients, including four children younger than 15 months of age, were hospitalized. No deaths have been reported.

In the decade before the **measles vaccination** program began, an estimated 3 - 4 million persons in the United States were infected each year. Of these, 400 - 500 died, 48,000 were hospitalized, and another 1,000 developed chronic disability from measles encephalitis.

"Measles can be a severe, life-threatening illness" said **Dr. Anne Schuchat**, director of NCIRD.

"These cases and outbreaks serve as a reminder that measles can and still does occur in the United States."

Of the 131 patients, 112 were unvaccinated or had unknown **vaccination** status. Among the 112 unvaccinated U.S. residents with measles, 16 were younger than 12 months of age and too young for vaccination, and one had presumed evidence of measles immunity because the person was born before 1957.

Of the 95 patients eligible for vaccination, 63 were unvaccinated because of their or their parents' philosophical or religious beliefs.

Although immunization coverage rates for measles vaccine remain high, unvaccinated persons are at risk for measles, and sizeable measles outbreaks can occur in communities with a high number of unvaccinated persons.

Measles is consistently one of the first diseases to reappear when immunization coverage rates fall. Increases in the proportion of the population declining vaccination for themselves or their children might lead to large-scale outbreaks in the U.S. Currently, Israel and a number of countries in Europe -- including Switzerland, Austria, Italy, United Kingdom -- are reporting sizeable measles outbreaks among populations refusing vaccination.

"These cases resulted primarily from failure to vaccinate, many because of philosophical or religious belief," said Dr. Schuchat. "The vaccine against measles is highly effective in preventing infections, and high immunization levels in the community are effective at preventing or drastically decreasing the size of outbreaks."

Reports include cases from Illinois (32 cases), New York (27), Washington (19), Arizona (14), California (14), Wisconsin (7), Michigan (4), Hawaii (5), Arkansas (2), and Washington, D.C., and Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (1 each).

Nine of the importations were in U.S. residents who had traveled abroad, and 8 were in foreign visitors. An additional 99 of the 131 cases had evidence of importation or were epidemiologically linked to importations. These import-related cases have largely occurred among school-aged children who are eligible for vaccination but whose parents have chosen not to vaccinate them. The source of 15 cases could not be determined.

[Connecticut](#) requires 2 measles containing vaccines be given to school age children between kindergarten and college. MMR vaccine is the common way most children receive the doses. It is a combination vaccine (Measles-Mumps-Rubella) given after the first birthday and again typically prior to kindergarten entry.

For more information on any vaccine preventable disease, contact the New Britain Immunization Program at (860) 612-2777 or send email to randerson@ch.ci.new-britain.ct.us

The Division of Environmental Health

Holistic Approach to Household Chores

Pest Control

Boric acid was first registered in the US as an insecticide in 1948 for control of [cockroaches](#), [termites](#), [fire ants](#), [fleas](#), [silverfish](#), and many other [insects](#). It acts as a stomach poison affecting the insects' [metabolism](#), and the dry powder is [abrasive](#) to the insects' exoskeleton.

Boric acid is generally considered to be safe to use in household kitchens to control cockroaches and ants. Homemade ant bait can be made by dissolving 1 teaspoon (5 mL) powdered boric acid and 10 teaspoons (50 mL) sugar into 2 cups (500 mL) of water; this mixture can then be absorbed into cotton balls which are left near ant trails. This reportedly will be carried back into the ants' nest, decimating or even completely wiping out the colony.

You can buy concentrates of Borate based timber treatments which can be sprayed or dipped. Surface treatments prevent slime, mycelium and algae growth even in marine environments. There is a wide range of manufacturers of wood preservers based on boric acid/ borate mineral salts.

The Thirteenth Edition of the [Merck Index](#) indicates that the lethal dose to humans is twice that of normal table salt. This means that table salt is twice as lethal as Boric Acid.

Silver Polish

Baking soda may remove stubborn tarnish, but don't use it unless you don't mind the risk of damaging the silver. [Baking soda](#) is generally considered too abrasive for use on silver.

You can, however, make a gentle homemade silver bath that gets rid of stains and tarnish by

an electrochemical reaction. Table salt acts as an electrolyte to allow the reaction to happen. Be aware that both dipping and electrochemical baths can potentially damage your silver, and they will remove desirable patina, so they're not recommended for silver with an oxidized or French gray finish.

Line the bottom of the sink or a glass baking dish with a sheet of aluminum foil.

Heat up an appropriately sized container of water and dissolve a large amount of table salt into the water. Use enough salt such that it takes at least a minute to dissolve in the hot water with constant stirring. Washing Soda (such as Arm and Hammer's) works as well. Add liquid to aluminum lined container

Place silver that has been previously cleaned with soap into the bath (inside of the foil) for several minutes. Tarnish should dissolve away. For stubborn spots, remove and clean with soap and a damp rag before reemerging in the bath.

Warning: This will remove any tarnish, even the antique-y ones. Dispose of salt water down the drain after cooling.

For silver with an oxidized or French gray finish, or for any valuable piece, you're better off sticking to gentle hand washing and commercial silver polishes. It's safest to have truly special pieces professionally cleaned.

Using your silver flatware and hollow ware or wearing silver jewelry helps to keep it free from tarnish, so don't just save it for a special occasion!!

Flower preservation

Fencing your garden against deer can be accomplished in a number of ways. However, the seriousness of your deer problem and the amount of money you are willing to spend will directly affect your choice of design and materials. Modifications can be made to the

fence to exclude other wildlife as well, such as rabbits, raccoons and groundhogs.

A true deer fence should be around eight feet tall and surround the perimeter of the property. This does not mean that it has to be visibly obtrusive. Thin gauge wire fencing can be used very effectively. If the eight-foot fence is not an option for whatever reason, you may want to install a three to five foot high decorative barricade fence around your plantings and garden. You can supplement height by installing extensions on the fence posts and running wire at regular intervals to inhibit the deer from bounding over to your helpless vegetation.

Fencing aside, one of the best approaches to keeping deer away from your yard is “old yeller”, that’s right, the family dog. Deer see dogs as natural predators and the flight response to dogs is hardwired into their DNA (that is as long as your dog isn’t afraid of the deer too). The best dogs would obviously be the herding or other high-energy breeds.

Environmental Hazards of Pesticides

Exposure to high levels of pesticides, usually due to improper use of a product may lead to acute effects such as headaches, dizziness, muscle twitching, weakness and nausea. Long-term and/or excessive exposure to some pesticides has been linked to cancer, reproductive effects and effects on the central nervous system.

Effective Control of Household Pests

Did you know that eight out of ten U.S. households use pesticides both indoors and outside their homes? Examples of commonly used pesticides include cock-roach sprays and baits, termite control products, rat poison, flea and tick sprays and powders, weed killers, bug sprays and kitchen and bathroom disinfectants.

Preventing Exposure

Adults can play an important role in keeping children safe by placing hazardous chemicals out of reach. Using child resistant closures on storage areas can help prevent accidental poisonings

Tips to control and reduce exposure to pesticide hazards at home

- Read the label. The label is your best guide for safe and effective use. If you have impaired vision, ask for assistance.
- Store all chemicals and pesticides in their original container. Never use an empty chemical or pesticide container for another purpose.
- Check the City of New Britain website www.new-britain.net/liv_pblcwrksRF.html for household hazardous waste collection dates and locations. Carefully follow the disposal instructions on the label.
- Never use outdoor- pesticides indoors.
- Keep people and pets away from areas where pesticide sprays and foggers are applied. Read the label to determine when it is safe for people or pets to re-enter the area.
- Avoid spraying where you prepare or store food and avoid treating entire floors, walls or ceilings.
- Limit pesticide applications to infested areas and use only the amount recommended on the product label.
- Avoid applying pesticides outdoors on a windy day. Before spraying close the doors and windows of your home.
- After using poisons, wash any parts of your body or clothes that might have come in contact with it.

Department of Public Health
City of New Britain
Health Department
56 Hawkins St., New Britain, CT 06052

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

We can all agree that emergencies and disasters of many different types can occur, almost daily, somewhere in our world. Whether we care to admit it to ourselves, or not, these emergency events are not just something we see on television – but they can happen in our own back yard and involve us at a very personal level. Emergency preparedness programming, planning, and response is nothing new to us. Benjamin Franklin, as just one historical example, began the first volunteer fire company in Philadelphia and the Civil Defense programs of World War Two and Cold War were at the forefront of American Homeland Security. Americans are unique among the citizens of the world in that we are extremely proactive in our communities and are the first to step forward to help each other in time of emergency and disaster. Ours is a rich heritage of caring and sharing for one another.

Prior emergency and disaster situations have shown us that governmental forces cannot do the job alone and also shows that professionals volunteer their services in time of community and human need as part of their professional and personal caring ethic. The New Britain Health Department along with many of the local health departments across the state have been developing Public Health Emergency Response Teams to meet the needs of our communities during such times. **These teams are comprised of volunteers within the community that are both medically and non-medically trained.** There are no specific requirements to become a volunteer. Training is provided at no cost to volunteers and many are offered online. Volunteers would be needed in a variety of settings:

- Community Information, Risk Communications, and Health Education
- Community Mental Health Programming and Intervention
- Emergency First Responder Mental Health Intervention
- Mass Immunizations and Distribution of Oral Medications
- Pharmaceutical Support of Evacuees and Emergency Pharmacy Services
- Health, Medical, and Mental Health Support of Shelters
- Victim and Family Member Support Services
- Emergency Pastoral Care Services

In addition, occasional drills and exercises are conducted to test Emergency Preparedness plans and our training. Input is strongly encouraged from those who have participated and we have found this to be an excellent way to incorporate the concerns and needs of our local citizens into these plans. **We ask that if you are interested in becoming an Emergency Preparedness Response Team Volunteer or if you would like additional information, you contact the New Britain Health Department @ (860) 612-2771 for a contact information form to complete.** We will contact you once the form has been sent in and are in the process of developing a newsletter to keep all volunteers informed. Not all work will require rigorous physical activity so we encourage any and all to apply. Thank you for your continued support and anticipated effort in enhancing and protecting our community.

Eugene M. Ciccone, MD
Director of Health
New Britain Health Department
(860) 612-2771

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
NEW BRITAIN HEALTH DEPARTMENT
56 HAWKINS STREET
NEW BRITAIN, CT 06052
EUGENE CICCONE, MD
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

Public Health Volunteer Form

(Please print clearly, circle / indicate where options are provided)

Name _____ Date of Birth ____/____/____

Phone (day / work) _____

Phone (night / home) _____

Cell (personal/work) _____

Email _____

Fax (home / work) _____

Home Mailing Address _____

City/Town _____

Where do you normally work? City/Town _____

Are you interested in volunteering in non-emergency situations, such as at flu clinics, health fairs? ____ Yes ____ No

ARE YOU CPR CERTIFIED? ____ Yes ____ No

DO YOU SPEAK OR READ A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH (INCLUDING SIGN LANGUAGE)

1st Language _____ 2nd Language _____

PLEASE CIRCLE ANY SKILLS THAT YOU HAVE OR TASKS THAT YOU COULD PERFORM IN AN EMERGENCY

COMPUTER SUPPORT

TRAUMA

ANIMAL CARE

MENTAL HEALTH

HEALTH SCREENINGS

TRIAGE

GREETER

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

SECURITY/LAW ENFORCEMENT

SURVEILLANCE

SUPPLY/STOCK CONTROL

EVACUATION

ASSIST WITH FORMS

INTERPRETER SERVICES

HAM RADIO OPERATOR

EVIDENCE PRESERVATION

LABORATORY CAPACITY

OTHER _____

FOR MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS - PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING

ARE YOU CURRENTLY LICENSED BY STATE OF CT TO ADMINISTER VACCINATIONS? ____Yes ____No

PROFESSIONAL LICENSE # _____

PROFESSIONAL EXPIRATION DATE _____

MEDICAL SPECIALTY (Please Circle)

PHYSICIAN PA NURSE ASSISTANT

NURSE PRACTITIONER PARAMEDIC EMT

RN PHARMACIST DENTIST

LPN VETERINARIAN SOCIAL WORKER

MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONER PSYCHIATRIC NURSE PSYCHOLOGIST

EPIDEMIOLOGIST SANITARIAN HOME HEALTH AIDE

OTHER MEDICAL _____

HAVE YOU TAKEN NIMS INCIDENT COMMAND TRAINING? (PLEASE CIRCLE)

ICS 100, 200, 700,800 OTHER _____

*It is estimated that public health vaccination or antibiotic distribution clinics will be needed to operate 12 hours per day for ten to twelve days. It is anticipated that each volunteer would complete several twelve -hour shifts, if possible.
If given a shift choice, which would you prefer:*

SUNDAY	DAY	EVENING	THURSDAY	DAY	EVENING
MONDAY	DAY	EVENING	FRIDAY	DAY	EVENING
TUESDAY	DAY	EVENING	SATURDAY	DAY	EVENING
WEDNESDAY	DAY	EVENING			

ALL volunteers at these clinics, and their immediate families, will be vaccinated / receive antibiotics on the first day of clinic operations. Please fill out attached form and send back with completed application.

The confidential information will be stored in a database as a secondary backup of volunteer contact information. This will permit the state to verify that the NBHD is prepared in the event of a public health emergency.

By signing below, you attest that the above information is accurate, and you understand that the NBHD will not distribute or otherwise disseminate any of this confidential information beyond the manner described above.

Signature _____ Date ____/____/____

None of the above is a commitment on your part. We will use this information for planning purposes & we will contact you with more information and training opportunities.

You may change your mind at any time.

Please call if you have any questions: (860) 612-2771

Mail the completed form to the address

below: New Britain Health Department, 56 Hawkins St., New Britain, CT 06052 Attn: BT Coordinator